THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,387, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52

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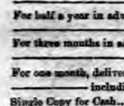

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship LILLY, with Mails from Kurrachee to Muscat, Bunder-abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, on or about the 1st October, returning immediately. For Freight and Passage apply to

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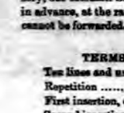

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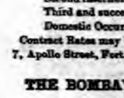


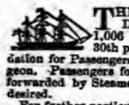
THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on SUNDAY the 28th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jeevanchund Atmaram Kakeparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Labrador*, Captain Quinn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Quinn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Labrador*.

Bombay, September 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

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W. NICOL AND Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

Bombay, 24th September 1862.

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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
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HOME NEWS, dated 26th August and 3rd September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, on account of DUSSARA HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 25th September 1862.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

MR. C. C. DIAS, assisted by both professional and amateur gentlemen (many of the latter were members of the late Bombay Choral Society,) will give on the 29th instant, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert in the Town Hall.

The object of this performance is to contribute towards the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire, to fulfil which strictly the Managers of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, are only empowered to sell the admission tickets and give half of the proceeds towards the said relief fund after deducting the actual disbursements.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5; First Seats Rs. 4; First Seats Family Ticket to admit threes Rs. 10; Second Seats Rs. 3; Second Seat, to admit three Rs. 7-8.

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A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	„	„
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	„	„
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	½	„	„

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen	(Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	„	(Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	„	
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	„	

W. NICOL & Co.

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Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret	No. 2 at Rs.		26 p dz	
Ditto	Pints	„	„	14 „
Ditto	„	No. 3	„	20 „
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Apply, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

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MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLENDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	29
Amontillado, Red „	32
Port Black „	28
Do. Pints „	15
Claret Blue „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal „	36
Champagne, Sparkling „	36
Do. do. 1st quality „	42
Sauterne „	30
Moselle „	30
Do. Sparkling „	36
Rhenish „	30
Pale Brandy „	30
Do. Do. very fine „	36
Gin, Old Tom „	18
Geneva, „	23
Cherry Brandy, 15 Flasks	36
Cherry Brandy, finest „	36
Do. do. Pints „	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities „	Rs. 10

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

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Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„ 35
Do.	do.	Pints	„ 19
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MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 18
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
do. Julies Robins (39 years old)		„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„	„
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	„
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

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*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.
J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 25th Sept. 1862.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

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Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, in 2 vols., by C. Hutton ...	... Rs.	8
The Steam Engine, its origin and gradual improvement, 48 Plates, by P. R. Hodge ...	Rs.	10
Hints on Village Architecture with Plates, Elevation and Estimates dedicated by permission to Thomas Ponder, Esq. ...	... Rs.	5
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The Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law, 4 vols., by Joseph Chitty ...	... Rs.	16
The Practice of the Law in all its departments with a view of Right Injuries and Remedies, 2 vols., by J. Chitty, Esq ...	... Rs.	6
The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, by Richard Burn, 6 vols ...	... Rs.	20
A Treatise on the Law of Evidence, 2 vols., by S. March Phillipps, Esq ...	... Rs.	6

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Roper's Law of Husband and Wife, in 2 vols. Rs.		8
A Practical Treatise on the diseases of the Eye, 3rd edition, by William Mackenzie ...	... Rs.	6
Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Bransby B. Cooper ...	... Rs.	7
Thomson's London Dispensary, new edition, by Dr. Garrod ...	... Rs.	10

HAJEE AHMED ESSA.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following Photographs, some coloured in *Pastel Crayon*, and all adapted for framing, remain available:—

IN PASTEL CRAYON, each Rs. 16.

The Empress Eugenie.
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Two bust Portraits of females.
Amphitrite.
Il ne faut pas jouer avec l'amour, in 2 plates.
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Emperor and Empress of the French, 2 Plates.
Ramsgate Sands—*Frith*.
Mosher and Child—*Delaroche*.
Medora small copy.
Dante and Beatrice—*Scheffer*.
La Baigneuse—*Court*.
Cueillette des fraises—*Compte Calix*.
Comment on apprend à *Pecher, ditto*.
Raglan Castle—*Porch*.
York Minster.
Caesars—Monmouthshire.
The Graces.
The Venus of the Great National Exhibition, 1862.
Shoeing the Horse—*Landseer*.
The Gardener's Daughter—*Ansdell*.
Belisarius—*Baron Girard*.
Paul Preaching—*Raphael*.
Broken Vows—*Calderon*.
Medora—*Scheffer*.
Nobody ax'd you Sir!—*Cobbold*.
Old, old Story—*Frank Stone*.
Cromwell and Milton—*Delaroche*.
Wellington crossing the Pyrenees—*Barker*.
The Alchemist—*Teniers*.
Christ teaching Humility—*Landseer*.
Galatea—*Frost*.
Doubtful fortune.
Temptation of St. Anthony—*E Gallait*.
Disarming of Cupid.
The Horse Fair—*Rosa Bonheur*.
The Mountain Home—*Landseer*.
The Forester's Family—*Ditto*.
Execution of Lady Jane Grey—*Delaroche*.
The Surprise—*Comte Calix*.
The Bath—*J. Seton*.
Calvin at Geneva.
Going with, and going against the Stream (a pair),—*Frank Stone*.
Dead Christ—*Scheffer*.
The First-born.

VIEWS PHOTOGRAPHED BY WILSON, EACH Rs. 3.

Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
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Castle town of Braemar.
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A variety of mounted Photographic Prints adapted for small frames or for Scrapbooks. Rs. 1-2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late SORABJEE NASSERWANJEE, BOTTLEWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DEENBAEE, widow, and COOVERBAEE, wife of Hormusjee Sorabjee, of which all persons concerned are hereby apprized.—Dated this 25th day of September 1862.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Proctor for Applicants.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October 1862, at 5 P.M., at their Mill House in Girgaum, when the following business will be brought before the meeting:—

1st.—To give additional power to the Directors as specified in the circular.

2nd.—To make certain alterations in the mode of giving notice of the general and other meetings.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NANABHOI BOMANJI,
Secy. to the B. U. S. & W. Company.

Girgaum, 24th September 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Commercial Bank of India have received a Requisition of which the following is a copy, viz.:—

"To THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of "the Commercial Bank of India, qualified to vote and "holding in the aggregate 500 Shares and upwards, "hereby request you to call a Special General Meeting "of the Shareholders of the Bank, on Tuesday the 14th "day of October next, at which meeting a proposition "will be made that the Directors be instructed forth-"with to apply for and solicit for the Bank a Charter "of Incorporation under the Great Seal of England, "and a further proposition will be made that by such "Charter it should be provided that the head Office of "the Bank shall be in London.—Dated this 9th day of "September 1862."

Signed by 18 Shareholders, holding 2070 shares.

The Directors hereby give notice that in accordance with the above requisition and in pursuance of the XLVI. clause of the Deed of Settlement, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of October next, at the Banking House of the Company, in Rampart Row, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1862.

1,000 CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

Just received by the Overland Mail,

OF the newest Sittings plain and colored, single and in groups; among the most popular and in request. A few are here enumerated:—

H. M. the Queen.	J. Bright.
Late R. H. the Prince Consort.	Auber.
	Mrs. Wyndham.
Prince of Wales.	Mr. Billington.
Princess of Prussia and Baby.	Lydia Thompson.
	Mrs. Yelverton.
Crown Prince of Prussia.	Mrs. Agnes Bouncicault.
Prince Alfred.	Marie Stuart.
Princess Alice.	Marie Antoinette.
Princess Louise.	Duchess of Baden.
Princess Helena.	Empress of Russia.
Prince Alfred.	Gd. Duchess Michael.
Prince Arthur.	Earl Russell.
Princess Beatrice.	Lord Derby.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
	Sir J. Lawrence.
Late Earl Canning.	Lady Lawrence.
Late Lady Canning.	Earl Granville.
Lord Palmerston.	Earl of Ellenborough.
Lord Macaulay.	Sir William Lawrence.
Sir Ed. Bulwer Lytton.	Late Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.
Sir J. Outram.	
Duchess of Manchester.	Lord Dufferin.
Duchess of Wellington.	Sir A. Allison,
Charles Dickens.	&c. &c. &c.
Thackeray.	

HERBERT & Co.,
Rampart Row, Sept. 25th, 1862.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE, & GENERAL AGENTS,
AS ALSO
Registrars of European and Native Artisans, Inspectors, Overseers, Clerks, Time-keepers, Domestic Servants, Kullassees, Labourers, &c.

WILLIAMSON & Co. have for Sale on Commission—Several high Cast Young Arab Saddle and a few Powerful Country-bred Buggy Horses,
One very handsome English-made Buggy.
One ditto Bombay built Buggy.
One Office Shigram, Palankeen shaped.
A few Screw Jacks, Patent Box Screws and a Pattern Maker's Tool Chest.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS.

MR. ALBERT VINAY is in a position to place before the public from October next a continual supply of excellent Cigars manufactured to order.

Parties desiring of registering their names can do so.

Samples for approval to be had at No. 5, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 8th September 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. have the pleasure to notify that, preparatory for the reception of large additions to their stock of Framed Pictures during the coming Season, and also on the occasion of closing their Stock Book on the 30TH INSTANT, they will be happy to allow a deduction of ONE-THIRD from the advertized catalogue price on all selections of Pictures made from their Gallery PRIOR TO THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Terms Cash.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

C. STEPHENS & SONS

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Friday, 26th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On[What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 3d. 2s. 0 11-16d
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm. [ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	33 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6½ to 7 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. dis.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	47 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 5,300 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,200 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	2½ pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Hanockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co ..	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throsle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99	
Do. Loan 1835-36	}	94½
Do. Loan 1842-43	}	
Do. Loan 1854-55	}	
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 2-0
Cassine	" 2-0
Mexican Dollars	" 2-5
German Crowns	" 2-13
Five Franc Pieces	" 2-5
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3	7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2	0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 12s. 6d. to £3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	Nominal.	
To China	Nominal.	
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

PRICES CURRENT (25TH SEPTEMBER 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:	
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 415 to 420
Old Surat	" 415 to 420
Old Dholleras, and Bhownagger	" 425 to 430
Old Oomrawuttee	" 395 to 400
Old Compta	" 410 to 415
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 595 to 600
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 395 to 400
Old Veneral	" 385 to 390
Khandeish	" 380 to 382
Old Pondicherry	" 415 to 420
Old Accota	" 429 to 432
Old Mungalore	" 410 to 415
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,565 to 1,570.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	7-6 to 7-6½ per cwt.
Rapeseed, Generat	" 8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	" 38 to 39

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 23RD SEPT. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 29th Aug. 1862.		Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,702
" 1861-62	26,150	...	26,150
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,108
" 1861-62	42	...	42

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 16th Sept. 1862.	From 17th to 23rd Sept. 1862	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	70	*40,624
" 1861-62	25,681½	580	7½	25,611½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
" 1861-62	42	...	...	42

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 16th Sept. 1862.	From 17th to 23rd Sept. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,411	...	40,411
" 1861-62	22,254½	381	22,635½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,028	...	4,028
" 1861-62	16	...	16

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 17TH TO 23RD SEPT. 1862.

Of the Season 1861-62.	
Purchased by Government	Chests 7
Per Steamer *Indore*	" 130
Per Steamer *Salsette*	" 244
Total	381

N. B.—The Opium Season now commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season. (Errors excepted)

H. MILES,
For Actg. Dy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 24th September 1862.

MANCHESTER COMMERCIAL MARKET.

MANCHESTER, *3rd September* 1862.

THE excitement in the Manchester market during the last seven days is unprecedented; Yarns and Goods have been greedily bought up by all classes at daily advancing rates, and the tendency is still upwards. We have to report advances in the quotations for Single Mule Twist, made from good material, of about 5d. per lb. on the average, and Doubled Yarns for Bradford and the Continent of Europe have been sold at 6d. per lb. higher than the rates current a fortnight since; and even at these advances, the best spinners decline to take orders. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool last week were far in excess of the entire stocks, showing that a large proportion of these stocks must have changed hands several times during the week, leaving a profit to each holder. Under these circumstances, and, looking at the facts that Yarns and Goods are still much below their value relatively to Cotton, it is to be expected that considerably higher prices will yet be attained.

Piece Goods have been in extraordinary speculative demand, and 7 lb. India Shirtings have advanced 3s. 6d. per piece, 8 lb. 4s., and other weights in proportion. The manufacturers in many cases having bought back lots of their own makes as investments for their capital, now idle in consequence of their mills being closed.

Raw Cotton has now reached such prices that the closing of mills is proceeding more rapidly than before, and the production of goods is consequently very small indeed, hence prices are expected to continue to advance until the supply of Cotton is re-established; and we are sorry to admit that the renewal of the supply appears very remote indeed.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 30.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday August* 29, 1862.

THE sales in the Liverpool cotton market have this week been very large, and, the prices having again advanced; our yarn market to-day is very strong, and the prices of all sorts decidedly dearer than on Tuesday last. A good business has been done in bundle yarns. 80's to 120's double have been in good demand, at about 2d. per lb advance.

Yarns for the home trade have risen, say 1d. per lb since Tuesday, and there has been a good speculative business done.

Cloth, too, has advanced, and the demand, chiefly of a speculative character, has been brisk, but from the different quotations it is difficult to say what the amount of the advance is since Tuesday. Light Shirtings have been in good demand. Altogether the market has been in an excited state.

LEICESTER, *Friday.*

A HEALTHY business is doing in all branches, both in the regular hosiery and fancy trades. The operatives in both branches are well employed, and the splendid harvest weather has called out many hands in the rural districts. There is generally more cheerfulness amongst all engaged in business. Worsted spinners are fully occupied, and money to order; the advance in price is fully maintained, and warranted by the high rate of the material. The wool market is firm in all kinds, and a good consumptive demand continues, at full rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

THE stock of cotton, as declared last week, notwithstanding the large advance previously reported, gave the market a further impulse, and an excitement set in which was increased by the operations in Manchester, and a very large business has daily been done, exceeding in the aggregate the entire stock and import, at rapidly rising prices, which now show an advance of fully 3d. per lb, since last week in American cotton, middling Orleans reaching the enormous price of 26½d. per lb. Sea Island are 2d. to 3d. per lb higher. In Egyptians a large business has been done, and they are fully 3d. per lb higher for the week. Brazils have also rapidly advanced and our quotations are fully 3d. per lb higher. A very large business has been done in Surats, at an advance of about 2d. per lb. 13,170 American, 15,210 Egyptian, 1,550 Pernams, 13,830 Bahia, 370 Maranham, 50 Peruvian, 20,990 Surat, 360 Madras, and 80 Bengal (65,610) are reported on speculation; and 2,170 American, 1,460 Egyptian, 750 Pernams, 400 Bahia, 200 Maranham, 10 Peruvian, 50 Madras, and 6,260 Surat (11,300) for export. To-day the demand is general, and the sales will probably be 10,000 bales, at extreme prices. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 91,320 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	
100	Sea Islands	37	to 48	per lb.
10	Stained	25	to 27	"
5820	Bowed Georgia	18	to 26	"
3060	Mobile	19	to 26½	"
7900	New Orleans	18	to 27	"
2460	Pernam	18	to 26½	"
14920	Bahia	19	to 25½	"
900	Maranham	24	to 27	"
18040	Egyptian	15	to 32	"
—	African	—	to —	"
210	Common West India	21	to 24	"
200	Peruvian	22	to 24	"
160	Smyrna	13½	to 18	"
36160	Surat	13½	to 21½	"
480	Madras	16	to 18	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to —	"
—	Bengal	—	to —	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 29, 1862.	Aug. 29, 1861.
American	18000	588510
Pernambuco	4150	15970
Bahia	7260	9660
Maranham	2910	8570
Egyptian	19320	35890
Common West India	50	920
Surat, &c.	9260	227600
Bengal	2030	—
Total	62980	887120
Decrease of stock as compared with last year.		62980

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 29, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862	921440	816040	299670
1861	1635010	565270	431635

The imports during the week consist of 777 bales American, 2,944 from Brazil, 47 from Egypt, 77 from the West Indies: total, 3,845 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling	22½ to 26	6¾ to 8¾
Fair to good fair	27½ to —	9¼ to 9¾
Good to fine	— to —	9¾ to —
New Orleans—ord. to middling	23½ to 26½	6¾ to 9
Fair to good fair	28½ to —	9¾ to 9¾
Good	— to —	9¾ to 10
Choice marks	— to —	10½ to 11
Mobile—ordinary to middling	23 to 26½	6¾ to 8¾
Fair to good fair	28 to —	9¾ to 9¾
Good to fine	— to —	9¾ to —
American inferior	19½ to 22	5¾ to 6¾

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd *May* 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a consideration of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, at May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers: { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
3 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office) at	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on De- mand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland, and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	} 1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 6 per cent
On other Securities ..... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 5th September 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland	} 1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 25	Flower of the Forest	McAuley	Glasgow 31 May.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 25	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Tilly (s)	Pike	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—102 natives.
Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—210 natives.
Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Forbes; Lieut. Beville; Ensign Robarts; Ensign MacCarthy; Mrs. Henderson, and 3 children; Paymaster FitzGerald; Mr. Ross; Miss Maher; Mr. Fonseca, and 37 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—40 cases Chundroos, 90 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Purshotum Pragjee.

For Liverpool.

Peerless.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Heerjee.

Veritas.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Jairam Hunsraz.

Eurodydon.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vulla Lallee.

Hahnemann.—26 bales Cotton, 871 cwt., Bhoja Carrumsey and Co.

Sir John Lawrence.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Megjee.

Rowantree.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur.

Queen of the West.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Sewmoorey Adapoorey.

Lady Havelock.—80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Canjee Hemraj.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette.*—41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Salsette.*—51 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosey.

For Singapore.

Nurbudda.—3 chests Sundries, Esmail Ahmed Moonsey.

For Aden.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box Dollars, David Essac David.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Salsette.*—3 boxes China Silk Piece Goods, 354 pieces, Jairam Damjee.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—11 packages Coffee, 12½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 463 bales Cotton, 1,578½ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Wings of the Wind.—575 bundles Mustard seed 287½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

For Liverpool.

Hahnemann.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Vullubjee; 9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Stearn Hobart and Co.

Intermann.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee.

Queen of the West.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Boston Castle.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt.; 2¼ bales Wool, 7¼ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Eurodydon.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Woomersy Veljee and Co.; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Gunsy Teekum; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Jaetha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Juvarechund.

Norwood.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Eduljee, Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.

Sir John Lawrence.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt.; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Govindjee Damjee; 153 bales Cotton, 535½ cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Gocouldass.

Lady Havelock.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur; 45 bags Linseed, 67½ cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Veritas.—33 bales Cotton, 123 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gocouldass Callianjee & Co.

Peerless.—33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Morarjee Gocouldass; 550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Eduljee, Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Eperia.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Gocouldass Callianjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Salsette.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Ramchund; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hokumchund Sewnath; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajareemull Nursingdass; 67 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box Sundries, Cowasjee and Hormusjee; 1 box Country Handkerchiefs, 264 pairs; Jeewanjee Nowrojee; 1 box Sundries, Manockjee Nusserwanjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Surdarmull Tulluckchund; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goolraz Sumgany; 51½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabroy Thackersy; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Salsette.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Ramchund; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajareemull Nursingdass.

For Foochow.

Steamer *Salsette.*—13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajareemull Nursingdass.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box Country Silk Handkerchiefs, 875 pieces, Nacoda Mahomed Esmail; 3 cases Piece Goods, Hajee Hassun; 15 boxes China Vermillion, 90 bundles, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box Samples, A. H. Huschke and Co.; 2 cases Sundry Piece Goods, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Penang.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Piece Goods, 132 pieces, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box Cashmere Shawls, 27 pieces, Hajee Mirza Suffee Musky; 1 bundle C. Shawls, 19 pieces, Hajee Mohmed Bauker.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—3 cases C. Shawls, 58 pieces, Syee Rustom; 1 case C. Shawls, 8 pieces, Nundram Rampurtap.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 box Photographs, Martin Young and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*

of the Legislative Council of the nation, would hardly have the audacity to bring in a Bill characterised by the ignorant prejudices of his people, while he might be fully expected in his responsible position to have the moral courage to labor to counteract these prejudices in the measures which he originates or introduces. In a Bill now before our local Legislative Council, entitled a "Bill for making better Provision for the Care of the Persons and Property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay," we have an admirable illustration of what we have just said as to the good effect of law-making on the mind of the law-maker. This Bill has been introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett. No one will deny to that gentleman the possession of intelligence, wealth or influence. His important measure is calculated in more than one of its provisions to counteract the prejudices of his people. It gives rights and liberties to females which they never before enjoyed. This of itself will go far to counteract popular prejudices. The provision in this Bill to which we especially allude, however, is that which relates to the age of majority. Section XXX of the Bill is as follows :—"For the purposes of this Act every person shall be held to be a Minor who has not attained the age of eighteen years." This is very definite and explicit. The better judgment of the introducer of the Bill has constrained him to fix on the age of eighteen as that of majority, notwithstanding that the Hindoo authorities, the sacred Shastras, have fixed on an earlier period. Sir W. H. Macnaghten tells us, in general terms :—"Agreeably to the Hindu Law, as current in the Benares and Mithila schools, minority is held to last until after the expiration of sixteen years of age; and according to the doctrine of Bengal, the end of fifteen years is the limit of minority." According to Colebrooke, sixteen years must be completed. A great authority on Hindoo Law is Sir Thomas Strange. He quotes Menu, ch. VIII. 27. to show that, belonging to any of the three superior classes, the youth ceases to be in ward upon his ending his studentship, and returning home from his preceptor ; if a Sudra, upon his completing his sixteenth year. The most authoritative part of his work, however, is the Appendix containing the Responsa Prudentûm, or opinions of Pundits attached to the Civil Courts, and also "Remarks" by Colebrooke, Ellis and Sutherland—the highest authorities on such points. The subject is of sufficient interest to warrant lengthy quotations. The following question was put to the Pundit in the Zilla Court of Madura :—"The father being dead, at what age is his son liable for his debts ?" The answer given by the Pundit was : —"Not till after seventeen." The following Remarks on the subject are by Colebrooke :— "The son is of age at sixteen years complete, or at entrance on his seventeenth.

Jugannatha, in his Digest, says the sixteenth year, or end of the fifteenth, overlooking several authorities which are express as to this point. (Dig. vol. I. p. 293.) Thus Vireswara, the commentator of the Mitacshara, says, 'a youth is independent immediately after sixteen years.' Bhavadêvi, commenting on a passage of Vrihaspati, concerning performance of penance by a boy under sixteen, observes, 'a boy above eleven years, to the end of sixteen, must be here understood.' Herenat'ha, author of the Smriti Sara expounds the words 'after the minor has passed adolescence,' in a passage of Catyayana, as signifying above sixteen years. And Raghunandana, the great authority of Bengal, says, 'one who has not arrived at years of discretion is one whose age is less than sixteen years.'"

Further, in the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, the following case was submitted to the Pundit : a man borrowed jewels of a woman, upon which he raised money by pawning, for payment of a debt to the circar : he died, without having returned them as he engaged to do : the woman petitioned the Court to recover from the son : the son maintained that he was at the moment but a boy : this was so ; but at the same time, it was in proof that he rented the arrack farm, which his father held before him : the question was—' Under these circumstances is he answerable for the jewels in question' ? The answer of the Pundit was ;—"It is said by Vrihaspati, and in the Smriti Chandrica, that a son is not of age till sixteen," &c. The remarks of Colebrooke on the case were :— "The whole current of authorities fixes majority at sixteen years, which Jagannatha and Servara, compilers of Digests, explained to mean the entrance on the sixteenth year ; but which elder commentators, of greater weight, understand to mean sixteen years complete."

There can be no doubt that the Hindoo Shastras fix the age of majority at sixteen. This is, indeed, differently interpreted by the Shastrees to mean fifteen completed, that is, entrance on the sixteenth, or sixteen completed, that is, entrance on the seventeenth. The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett fixes it at eighteen. Reason and sound judgment triumph over authority and custom. Eighteen is certainly an early enough age for attaining majority. We have no fault to find with Section XXX, nor with the Hon'ble framer of it. What we wish to point out is the great and important fact, that the Hon'ble Member of Council sees no difficulty in this case in departing from the injunctions of the Shastras nor the authority of the Shastrees. He certainly consults the best interests of the class for whom he his legislating by doing so ; he certainly makes "*better* provision for the care and property of minors" by doing so. There is, indeed, a display of moral courage in thus setting at naught authority and custom, and counteracting popular prejudice, which is deserving of admiration. No intelligent man, however, will fail to draw the inference, that if such authority and custom may be set at naught in one case, they might be set at naught in every case : that if popular prejudice may be counteracted in one case, it might be counteracted in every case. It is this just inference which gives such importance to this single act of the Hon'ble Member of Council. We shall unquestionably see such authority and custom give way before the advance of intelligence. The more enlightened reason and better judgment of the men of these modern times will set them at naught. We shall unquestionably see popular prejudices counteracted in the right quarters—by the most enlightened and influential of the natives themselves. Against counteraction from such quarters they will not be able to stand. All this, as we have said, is one of the effects of giving position and responsibility to intelligent and influential native gentlemen as public men. Let them see and feel that they are acting before the eyes of the world, and they will desire to be guided by reason and judgment rather than by custom. It is gratifying to see the natives of India, in any legitimate way, emancipating themselves from the bondage of custom.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd September* 1862.

THE rash enterprise of the chivalrous Garibaldi to force Rome from the grasp of French bayonets has come to a sudden and untimely end.

On Saturday last the telegraphic wires flashed across Europe the painful news that Garibaldi had been "defeated, wounded, and made prisoner," and though there has been much speculation and writing since, our actual intelligence at present amounts to little more.

It is rumoured that Garibaldi desired to be placed on board an English steamer, but Colonel Pallavicino (an old officer and companion in arms of the defeated General) who captured him with his little force, could not comply with his wish, in the absence of instructions. It is now said that he has been brought to Spezzia accompanied by his son (also wounded), and several of his volunteers, and that he is to be brought to trial for his rebellion !

Rebellion no doubt in a sense, but though the ugly name of Civil War has been applied to the unlucky adventure, right-minded persons will be slow to agree to such a designation. Whatever may be thought of Garibaldi's rashness and imprudence, no one can doubt his loyalty or his patriotism. The worst that can be said is that he has attempted to accomplish a desirable, just, end in an irregular, illegal manner. We could not approve of his undertaking, but in as far as regards his duty to his King and Country "he did nought in hate but all in honour"—let us hope then for the honour of the Italian kingdom which Garibaldi has, to say the least, been a leading person in building up, that his disobedience in this affair, will be lightly dealt with.

Garibaldi then has for the present been defeated, but the Garibaldian idea triumphs. The situation is not changed, and the commotion pervading the length and breadth of Italy shews the French occupation of Rome to be more hateful than ever.

What then is to be said of the conduct of the master of "this situation",—the French Emperor ? He succeeded by his intrigues, in upsetting the honest Government of Ricasoli for the time-serving one of Ratazzi, who is looked upon in Italy as a mere tool of French policy.

"We have given ourselves" said Garibaldi "a monarch, but we have not bargained to be led by a livery servant of any foreign potentate, and Ratazzi is nothing more." Let this man then who pretends that his "empire is peace," but whose eternal playing at soldiers is a standing menace to the peace of Europe, look to it, his Roman policy begins to stink in the nostrils of independent Frenchmen as it has long done in every part of Europe where free opinion exists, and already influential French voices begin to cry out against the degrading position in which their country is placed by a portion of their countrymen being kept as police to prop up the temporal power of the Pope in defiance of the wishes of the people he continues to tyrannise over.

The formal acknowledgment of the kingdom of Italy by Prussia and Russia has been at last made evident to Europe by the publication of the despatches of these Governments on the subject.

The exchange of communications on this matter between Prussia and Austria—has led to an unseemly expression of temper on the part of the latter power, which probably has a like opinion on the conduct of Russia, but that the humiliating remembrance of aid in the Hungarian struggle of 1849, so badly requited in the Crimean contest of 1854-6 shuts up any attempt to give it expression.

With the exception of the chronic warfare in the East, between the Turks and Montenegrins, peace may now be said to reign in the old world for a time at least.

Would that the same thing could be also said of the new ! Unfortunately everything there is the reverse—in America they are fast proceeding from bad to worse. We have telegrams to the 26th ultimo, and their news is little else than "breathing out threatenings and slaughter."—M'Clellan has managed to effect his retreat from Harrison's landing without being molested by the Confederates and is rumoured to have effected a junction with Pope's army at Acquia Creek, though as yet it seems doubtful, for the news is not reliable.

Pope in the meantime has been hard pressed by the Confederates under "Stonewall" Jackson, and so holy pursued that the last accounts report his having lost his "personal luggage, maps, official despatches, and most valuable papers relating to the campaign,"—an awkward loss certainly for a General who only a few days before wrote a boasting despatch to his Government that the enemy was retreating before him and that he was in full pursuit ! The Confederates are reported to have moved out of Richmond, and if M'Clellan has really united with Pope, it is clear a deadly struggle is impending which may have a decisive influence on the fortunes of this most distressing and unnatural war. The Confederates indeed seem much in the position of Macbeth when he was driven to bay, they have set their national "life on a cast, and they are resolved to stand the hazard of the die," their spirit must have been greatly elated by their recent successes in the West, but they still fight the North under terrible disadvantages, and their victories before Richmond ending in the total discomfiture of M'Clellan must have reduced them terribly else they would certainly have followed up their advantages with greater vigour than they have shown.

The recent ill success of the North has only tended to exasperation and the questionable proceedings of the Federals are calling forth stern retaliation on the part of the South.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on 19th August, with a message of President Davis, of a very confident character on the results of the struggle.

The recent measures of the North to enlarge their army require corresponding efforts from the South, and he asks Congress to "grant power to call more troops into the field if necessary." But the worst feature remains, a Bill has been introduced into the Southern Congress providing "that a Federal army composed "incongruously of white and black men shall not be entitled to the privileges of war. All negroes belonging to such an army who may be captured will be sold and their commanders hung or shot !" What is to be the end of such a state of things ?

Our Home affairs go on in a quiet way, though not without the occurrence of events that redeem them from the character of *humdrum*.

Rumours have been afloat for a long time in the fashionable and *tittle tattle* organs about the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and the *Carte de Visite* portrait of his *fiancée* has been for months exhibited in print-shop windows with the designation of "the future Queen of England" ! (long may it be "the future" !) A few days ago, however, an official announcement was made in the *Times* on the subject, from which it appears that the Prince is to be united to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in the spring of next year, and some of the leading papers have contained well-written congratulatory articles on the coming happy event.

The Queen has started with all the members of the Royal Family (except the Prince of Wales who follows in a few days) on her continental trip ; she is to take up her abode in Germany amongst the Cobourgs for the next three months ; the Prince of Wales it appears will also be absent, and though he comes of age on the 9th of November, there are to be no rejoicings, in consequence of the cloud of mourning that still hangs over the chief personage in our land.

When Roupell the fast, spendthrift useless, though popular M. P. for Lambeth somewhat suddenly resigned his seat and then disappeared last March, the general public, however much it might have surprised, had not the remotest notion of the real cause, till a trial at Guildford opened on the 18th ultimo, and closed in that particular stage of it, on the day following revealed the whole by an exhibition of rascality peculiar and unique in a generation, where the eagerness of money getting without reference to honesty has familiarised us to rogueries of the most extraordinary character.

In an action of ejectment where the brother of Roupell Ex-M. P., appeared as plaintiff seeking to recover an estate at Norbiton Park valued at £15,000, the Ex-M. P. appeared in the witness-box to declare in the face of the Court and to the world, that the particular estate in question had been sold by him under a forged deed of gift, that he had destroyed the Will left by his father, forged another, which he had got proved at Doctors Commons (without the forgery having been discovered,) and under it had disposed of property to the value of £200,000 less or more to none of which had he the least claim. The exhibition made by this wretched man was of the most humiliating description. The Judge (Baron Martin) caused him to be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court for forgery and perjury on his own showing—and as this trial will come on in the course of two or three weeks we may expect to hear revelations of an astounding kind, meantime your correspondent refrains from pointing the moral of a trial already done to death in this line in the files of papers you will receive by the present mail.

Charges of a somewhat different, though hardly of less infamous character, have been brought against a Mr. Calvert, who held the honourable position of H. M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles. He is accused of having insured a cargo of oil valued at £12,000, which was never shipped, by a ship which never sailed or indeed existed, and forged Bills of lading on which advances to the extent of £2,500 were obtained. The case has been sometime under investigation though only now made public—meantime the culprit has absconded, and a warrant for his apprehension has been issued by the Consular Court at Constantinople.

The distress in the manufacturing districts grows rapidly, for the state of American affairs precludes all hope of any immediate supply of cotton and mills continue to be closed. The *Times* has sent a Commissioner to report on the state of the distressed districts, and he has brought some ugly facts to light about the Mill-owners, the class who profit by the labour of the people now on the point of starvation. This writer has clearly shown that persons in these districts who have acquired fortunes almost fabulous for the amount spoken of have contributed little or nothing in aid of the distressed, and that many are absent from the districts giving neither time nor money to aid where the counsel and the means of all will hardly do more than stave off the direst calamities.

The excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market for the last fortnight has been extraordinary and prices have risen to an astonishing height, yet for all this, cotton goods have only slightly risen in value proving to what an extraordinary extent there had been over production in the last three years, and that the cotton crisis from which we are now suffering must have come upon us in a more mitigated shape probably, but not the less surely as a crisis caused by too large a supply of Cotton manufactured instead of too small a supply of cotton raw.

The funds are somewhat firmer since the upshot of Garibaldi's movement became known —but there is an utter absence of healthy speculation, and money remains cheap and abundant as ever.

Though there are many phases of Home affairs interesting and worth recording, your correspondent must adjourn them till another opportunity.

* LONDON, *3rd September* 1862.

THE severe suspense, into which all Europe was plunged by Garibaldi's mad *fiasco*, ended rather summarily on Saturday last. The Partisan chief has disappointed even his enemies by the ease with which he allowed himself to be disposed of. I know that even on Friday the Italian Legation here received a telegram from the Foreign Office at Turin, stating that as Garibaldi had succeeded in reaching Aspromonte, the operations to subdue him would probably be tedious—for once in the Calabrian territory, with an inflammable population, and a very mountainous district, he might long bid defiance to a disciplined force. Garibaldi had, however, one man to reckon with in the South, whose military ability is unrivalled in the Italian, or perhaps in any other European army From the moment that Cialdini was appointed to the command, it was certain to all who knew that officer's character, that the struggle between them would be close and deadly. But none could have imagined that it would be so brief. On Friday, Cialdini organized a corps of 1,800 men, all picked Piedmontese soldiers, and principally of the famous *Bersagliere* regiments. These soldiers, who are to the Italian army what the Zouaves are to the French, could, he knew, be depended upon to march anywhere and do anything. Keen sharp shooters, athletic gymnasts, bound by the prestige of a strong loyalty to the House of Savoy, Garibaldi had no more to expect from them than the Irish soldiers of the Pope, or the Neapolitan garrison of Gaeta. They succeeded in surrounding his position, summoned him to surrender, and when he refused, charged him with the bayonet. Garibaldi, it is said, fought desperately, and, as if with the determination to die on the field. He was wounded twice, at last overpowered and captured—with his son Menotti, who has also badly hurt. The rest of his volunteers then yielded. Garibaldi was soon afterwards hurried on board the *Duke of Genoa*, an Italian frigate, and brought in close custody to Spezzia. The Senate is to sit as a High Court of Justice for his trial, but this proceeding if it take place at all, will be purely a form. No one doubts that the King's pardon will follow as a matter of course ; and that the Revolutionary Chief will in all probability, be enjoying the breezes of Brighton before the end of October.

Meantime European diplomacy is in a state of violent fermentation. Lord Russell, who had been enjoying the romantic scenery of Wicklow, rushed back to Downing Street last week, whither Lord Palmerston also arrived express from Melbourne Hall. At the same time, the French Emperor broke up the camp at Chalons, sent 30,000 men South, and brought Marshal MacMahon away with him to St. Cloud. These very distinct intimations of interventions were however stopped in a hurry on Saturday, and now again *cedant arma togæ*, M. de Lavalette, the French Ambassador at Rome is posting back to Paris, while some of the semi-official organs declare that the time has at last arrived for the Emperor to evacuate Rome, and others equally semi-official aver that such an intention never was more remote from His Majesty's mind. I have heard it stated within the last two days on what in ordinary times I would reckon excellent authority, that a proposition has been made by the Italian Government to cede the island of Sardinia to France in order to put an end to the otherwise interminable difficulties of the situation, and that the Government of Lord Palmerston is so anxious to determine the French occupation of Rome, that it would regard this otherwise most objectionable cession as the lesser of two evils, I repeat this rumour has reached me through a channel, which in ordinary times I would regard with great credit—but at present, it is hard to believe anything that emanates from diplomatic regions. A trifling event might have reversed all calculations last week, and the nerves of politicians have not yet recovered the tension of the time. That France however is anxious to have Sardinia is as certain or that England has the most absolute interest in preventing her. It contains according to Lord Nelson the best naval harbours in the Mediterranean—and is therefore the fitter according to Napolionic ideas for completing the programme which is to convert that great inland sea into a French lake. That the French troops will never be withdrawn from Rome without some material consideration, seems however to be generally conceded. And what other consideration has the Italian Government to offer ?

Her Majesty, the Queen, who has been residing quietly in Scotland since before the rising of Parliament returned last week to Windsor, and passed thence without any state to Woolwich yesterday, where she embarked on the Royal Yacht, and crossed to Antwerp on her way to Germany. She arrived at Brussels last night, and will, it is expected, remain for a short time on a visit to King Leopold, whose health is still in the most precarious condition. Her Majesty's grief, it is said, still remains quite inconsolable and she in every way avoids anything like publicity. For this reason, it is supposed, the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark is being so rapidly hurried on. There is no doubt now, I believe, that this happy event will take place early in spring—and the shop windows are filled with photographs of the fair Northern maiden, already prematurely designated "our future Queen." May she prove worthy of the most amiable and popular Prince of Wales that England has known since the House of Hanover came to the Throne !

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

[THE following Telegram appeared in part in our paper of yesterday, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the original reached our office, one or two errors crept into it, and one or two important omissions. Other important Telegrams are subjoined :—

LONDON, *September* 10.

News from America to August 30.

Federals driven behind Rappahannock.

Terrible battle fought on 29th August. Victory claimed by both sides.

Desperate struggle still going on.

Important news expected next mail.

Archbishop of Canterbury dead.

Garibaldi is considered in danger from his wounds.

Cotton dull. Prices two pence lower.]

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 10*th September*.

Cotton flat. Penny below circular.

Dhollera 18d.

Sawginned 24d.

Manchester dull.

LONDON, 10*th September*.

Consols, 93⅝.

Fives, 104¼.

Specie, 300,000.

Indigo, again higher.

Sugar, steady.

Rice, cargo Bengal, rather higher.

Saltpetre, 9d. decline.

Linseed 1s. higher.

Rape firm.

Silk unimproved.

Corah advanced 3d.

Jute 8s. higher. Still advancing.

Shellac quieter : Dutch maintained.

Coffee firm.

Pepper quiet.

Cocoanut oil dull.

Coir Yarn advance 20*s*.

Wool 1*d*. above May rates.

Tallow quiet.

Wheat steady.

Cotton declined 1⅛*d*.

Yarn 2*d*.

Shirtings 18*d*. advanced.

LIVERPOOL, 11*th September*.

Cotton declined four pence per pound.

Large arrivals—*Chickasaw*, and *North* both in to-day.

LIVERPOOL, 11*th September*.

Market very quiet.

American, no difference.

Surats 4d. down from highest point.

The following ships with cotton from Bombay passed St. Helena on the 15th July. Letters from London advise us of their being kept outside by head-winds, but expected in hourly :—

Chickasaw, Colonist, Rob Roy, Rock City, Nagasaki, Duke of Wellington, Brunelle, Lobelia, British Lion, Maha Ranee, Cleadon, Yaratilda, and City of Agra.

MADRAS.

24th September 1862.

Securities, Fives and-a-half, twelve premium.

Fives, four and three quarters premium.

Four six and a quarter discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.

Freights, dead weight, twenty shillings.

Cotton sixty-five shillings.

Interest on Loans eight per cents.

Money Market easier.

Forty inches Gray Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees six and annas thirteen.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per Bundle, Rupees five and annas eight.

LADY FREERE has recently visited one of the Ranees at present sojourning in the city of Poona. Her Ladyship took with her, as her interpretress, an intelligent native girl, a pupil of the Female Boarding School in connection with the Free Church of Scotland's Mission in Poona. The visit produced the happiest effect. This is a new element in the Government of India. We are sure it is a most unexceptionable, a most commendable one ; and we have no doubt of its success.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had put a veto on any action that the military members of the United Service Club proposed taking in the matter of the Priestley-FitzGerald's affair, at the meeting announced for the 25th instant. Notwithstanding confident assertions that there was nothing in the Articles of War which could possibly justify the conduct of Colonel Priestley, or which would justify Sir Hugh Rose in taking offence at military men, members of a club, pronouncing in a body against that conduct, we can say that the Judge Advocate General of the Army has given it as his opinion, that not only has Colonel Priestley not sinned against the Articles of War, but that those of his brother officers who take part in any movement made against him in this business, will be guilty of a breach of those articles, and punishable accordingly. Acting upon this opinion, His Excellency has warned all officers by circular against publicly canvassing, or formally passing any censure on the conduct of Colonel Priestley, in regard to his report to Head Quarters of the objectionable remarks uttered by Major FitzGerald, in reference to the Commander-in-Chief. We need hardly add, that this has been our view of the case from the very beginning ; and this without in any away attempting to defend the conduct of Colonel Priestley,—*Oudh Gazette, Sept.* 17.

LOCAL.

THE following from a letter from a Volunteer Artilleryman in England and lately, of Bombay, indicates a marked contrast with our Indian Volunteer movements :

"There is a wonderful energy and perseverance about English Volunteers, which would quite astonish you. We had a grand review of the West Riding Volunteers at Doncaster on the race course on the 1st instant, and concluded with a sham fight. J. and I both took part in it. Our corps and the Leeds' Engineers were detached to represent the enemy. We sent our heavy siege guns (32 prs.) on some days before, and had them placed in position on the top of a hill. A part of our force worked the guns and fired without accident, 150 rounds, the guns each time being laid and pointed as carefully as they could possibly have been in actual warfare. The rest of our men and the Engineers were dotted about the slopes and nullahs and kept up a constant irregular fire with our carbines and rifles for an hour or two. The attacking force consisted of about 5,000 men of the various rifle corps of the West Riding, supported by the 4th (Sheffield) W. V. Artillery with field guns horsed. The noise was infernal and the firing did not slacken for two hours. Our battery kept up such a roar that I never heard the field Artillery at all. It was a most complete and glorious affair, and the weather was all that could be desired. From our elevated position on the slope of the hill we saw over the plain for miles, and saw all the manœuvres of the attacking columns. While marching past the saluting base at the review all the bands were massed and played together the same music. They formed quite a little army of themselves as you may guess when I tell you that Leeds alone furnished seven complete bands, three of our corps, two of the Rifles and two of the Engineers, each consisting of 30 or 40 men."

WE notice that the health of the Town has improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are however higher ; while the deaths from fever have decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 286 against 305 of the preceding week ; and against 220, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	3	Fever	8
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	16
Cholera	0	JEWS.	
Fever	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	24	Cholera	2
Small-pox	1	Other diseases	10
Fever	70	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Other diseases	52	Cholera	1
MUSSULMANS.		Other diseases	3
Cholera	23	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Small-pox	1	Cholera	0
Fever	43	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	29		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	2	1
Cholera	50	5
Measles	0	0
Fever	126	112
Nervous system	9	12
Respiratory system	26	22
Vascular system	0	0
Alimentary system	39	33
Cachexy	24	24

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *25th September* 1862.

BROACH.—Variable, S.W. Light. Ther. 76.

COCHIN.—(24th) Cloudy. Ther. 78.

GOA.—Cloudy, W.N.W. Light.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, S.W. moderate.

MADRAS.—(24th) Cloudy with prospect of rain, S.W. Ther. 81.

PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 86.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE, THURSDAY, 25TH SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED HOONDIE.—Vuckutchund, Moonim of Becker Manchund, appeared to answer the complaint preferred against him, at the instance of Mr. T. H. Showell, Acting Collector of Bombay, for having drawn a hoondie on insufficiently stamped paper, contrary to Section 3 of Act X. of 1862.

The case having been proved against the defendant,

His Worship read the Section of the Act No. X. of 1862, Section III. "If any person shall draw, or, except as provided in Section XXIV. of this Act, shall accept, endorse, negociate, pay or receive payment of any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Draft, Cheque, or similar instrument, or if any person shall make, execute, sign, or be a party to any Deed, Instrument, or other writing engrossed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper or other material, which should bear a stamp of the value set forth in the schedule A annexed to this Act, every such person so offending shall (unless in any case in which a higher penalty is imposed by this Act), forfeit a sum equal to ten times the value of the stamp omitted to be used, if the sum so calculated exceed one hundred rupees." The charge having been proved against the defendant, His Worship said, he was fined in the penalty of ten rupees.

THE BUGGY NUISANCE.—Buggy-driver No. 603, whose name did not transpire, was charged with refusing to take a fare.

The defendant was summoned twice, but did not appear on either occasion. On the day that the last summons was returnable the Magistrate issued a warrant for his apprehension.

Mr. Baily, Police Constable, stated, that on the 11th instant the defendant refused to take him in his buggy to Colaba. His horse was fresh and the buggy was disengaged. Witness offered him the proper fare six annas, but he still refused, and witness was obliged to walk.

The defendant in his defence said that his horse was tired.

His Worship fined the defendant three rupees.

ASSAULT BY EUROPEANS.—Edwin Vincent and John Farrel were charged, on two seperate charges, with assaulting Police Sepoy Dadajee Babajee, and Police Sepoy Balloo Luximon, while in the execution of their duty, on the 14th instant.

From the evidence adduced it appeared, that on the day in question the first prisoner struck Balloo Luximon with a club on his head, and the other prisoner struck him on the back of the neck, from the effects of which he became insensible and did not recover his senses until sometime after he found himself in the hospital, where he had been conveyed while in that state. The other policeman had been struck by the second prisoner on his hand with a club, from the effects of which he was still suffering severely and was an inpatient in the hospital, having only been allowed out for the purpose of giving evidence in this Court.

The prisoners made no defence.

His Worship found them guilty and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default to be imprisoned for three months each, in the House of Correction with hard labour.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

EMBEZZLING A WATCH.—Francis Conceicio and Dyal Ruttonsey, were charged with embezzling a silver watch of the value of Rs. 15, the property of Mahomed Aloodin.

Goolam Hoosein stated, that his master (the prosecutor) gave the first prisoner the watch to repair about five days ago, witness went with him to the Chuckla when he absconded with the watch. Subsequently after informing his master of what had happened, he met the prisoner and asked him for the watch, when he pointed out a Marwarree, who gave up the watch. Both the prisoners came together to his master's shop, the watch was given to the first prisoner to repair.

The prosecutor proved having entrusted the watch to the first prisoner to repair, the other prisoner was with him. The last witness went away with the prisoners for the purpose of bringing back the watch when it was repaired.

Oodathan Narsee, a Marwarree grocer, stated, that the second prisoner brought the watch to him and pledged it for ten rupees. Witness had given the watch up to the police.

In defence, the first prisoner said, that a watch was given him to repair, not the one now produced, but another. He repaired it and gave it back and asked for his money, but he did not get the money, so he took it to a Marwarree and pledged it. The prosecutor asked him to give the watch and he asked the prosecutor to give him the money.

The second prisoner had nothing to say beyond that the other prisoner gave him the watch and asked him to bring money. He pledged it and gave the money to the first prisoner.

His Worship found both the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to three months' imprisonment each with hard labour in the House of Correction.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, I. N., MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

The Court met again at the appointed hour and proceeded with the investigation into the cause of the loss of *Wadiatool Rahimon*.

Mr. Acland, attended on behalf of the Captain and owners.

John Mingoo was then called and re-sworn, when his examination was proceeded with, he said,—The jolly boat was about 15 or 16 feet long, she was a serviceable boat and pulled four oars, these were the only boats we had on board the ship. They were capable of containing all we had on board on that occasion, passengers and crew. The long boat after she was cut in two, was examined, the planking and timbers were all sound but we could not repair her. It was not from any defect in the boat that she was injured, but the pressure of the slings on the gunwale of the boat caused the injury to her. The slings made use of were four inch Manilla rope. The reason why the stay tackles were not hooked on to the ring bolts stem and stern was because the yard tackles were hooked on the ring bolts. I have frequently seen boats hoisted out in that way without injuring the boat at all. I account for this boat being injured by the thwart and gunwale-rail being slender, by slender I mean not stout enough. The pumps were choked 24 hours before the ship run on shore, during that interval the crew were partly engaged in making rafts until about 3 or 4 o'clock (for four or five hours.) After that they did nothing. I have been at sea about 30 years. I do not hold any certificate of service or competency except what is on my discharge ticket. After the vessel was anchored on the morning of the 2nd July, no attempt was made to ease the ship while riding at anchor by lightening her of top hamper, striking masts or bracing by etc. Before running the ship on shore on the morning of the 4th July, the port cable was slipped about 4 o'clock and the starboard cable about 7 o'clock. We took the ground about 9 or 10 o'clock. It was a light breeze when we took the ground. We remained on board until the morning of the fourth day after the ship grounded, when we went on shore. When we left the ship the rudder was gone and the stern port had started, the timber end on the port side of the stern port had opened. The water was then above the 'tween decks, the ship was over on her starboard side, and the water was up to the water ways on the port side. When I first joined the ship we used to pump every other evening but as the ship became deep by taking in cargo, we pumped every evening. On these occasions when the vessel was pumped there was from 15 to 18 inches of water in the well ; we pumped until they sucked at ten inches, both pumps were always used. We only pumped out every evening until we left the harbour. We were generally about a quarter of an hour pumping out the ship. On all these occasions when the ship was pumped out I sounded the well myself. When I hove the lead at midnight on 1st July and found 17½ fathoms, the nature of the bottom was mud and shells. I know it was that because I had arming on the lead. When I sounded on the following morning and found 11 fathoms, the nature of the bottom was mud, shells and a little sand, the lead was armed on this occasion also. I had the marking of the lines on the *Wadiatool Rahimon*. I think that the soundings that I gave were perfectly correct as I am perfectly acquainted with the marks on the lead line. When I hove the lead at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd July, the tipsy lead was first used. I do not know exactly what the weight of that lead was, but I think it was about 20 lbs. the hand leads were one of them about 7 lbs. and the other about 12 lbs. in weight.

To Mr. Acland,—When the ship was being pumped on the 1st of July, at 8 o'clock, the hands were called away several times for the purpose of catting and fishing the anchor and for shortening sail. The pumps sucked at about 9 or 10 o'clock, I cannot say exactly when. We had a very squally night on the 1st July and the weather continued so up till daylight. The foresail, main-topmast staysail, mainsail and jib were split, but not blown away. The hands were engaged repairing, fitting, and receiving the main topsail tie block ; after that the Sikkanics were employed at the fore sail and mainsail and the lascars were at the pumps at that time, but they were immediately called away. After they were called away they were otherwise engaged during the whole night, They went to the pumps again about 4 o'clock the next morning. All the hands had plenty to do during the night. When we sounded 17½ fathoms the Captain went down to work the chart, I saw him at the chart on the cabin table. When I hove the lead at 4 o'clock in 11 fathoms, the mainsail was set and the maintop gallant sail was also set about 5 o'clock for the purpose of endeavouring to clear the land, for, at that time we could just make the land out. It was about half-past four when I sounded and found 11 fathoms. The ship was steering S.S.W. during the whole four hours of my watch. I have no reason to suppose when I came on deck in the morning that the ship was steering a different course, the yards were just the same and the ship close hauled. When the ship missed stays, a second time the land was about two miles off. The coast was hilly and there were breakers on each quarter. I don't think it would have been safe to wear the ship, I would not have chanced it. The yards remained the same as the night before until we attempted to tack on the morning of the 2nd July. The length of the cable between each shackle is generally 15 fathoms in most ships. I have been in and out of Bombay harbour in the S.W. monsoons often in square rigged country ships. I have gone down the coast more than once, southward in the S.W. monsoons. We generally obtain an offing of from 18 to 20 fathoms before running down the coast. I cannot say whether the long-boat was a new or an old one. The ship was labouring hard when the slings cut the long-boat, and this would have something to do with the boat being injured. There were steadying tackles and guys on the boat. I consider that all proper precaution was taken in getting the boat out. I am not sure for what purpose the Nacoda went on shore. At the time that the pumps were choked on the morning of the 3rd I was in the cabin repairing pump boxes, the lower boxes, I was putting on ceveing and canvas cloth and spin yarn to tighten the boxes in the cnambers, all means were tried to keep the boxes tight in the chambers and likewise the pump-spears. Everything was done that could be done to keep the pumps clear until they choked. I was in the cabin when the pumps choked, then I went to rest. For anything, I know to the contrary, another attempt might have been made to clear the pumps after I went away. We could not clear the pumps unless they were taken right clean out. They could have been taken out, but they could not be replaced again ; because the salt and cargo were all adrift in the hold. The men refused work and that was the reason why nothing could be done to get the water out of the vessel. The way the long-boat was got out is the usual way in country ships, and I have often seen it done that way. The men were engaged continually for 24 hours after we anchored and they were unable to do anything else. When the ship grounded about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon the sheathing was observed to have been knocked off her bows, I mean the sheathing under the copper ; and some of her planks damaged, this was about 8 feet from the keel upwards, about 3 or 4 feet below the water mark. I don't think that damage was occasioned in running the ship on shore ; the bottom was sandy.

The Court adjourned until Saturday next, at 2 o'clock.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Ramlall Thackoorseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram. Demurrer for Argument. (Part heard.)

Ramlall Thackoorseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram. Demurrer for Argument. (Part heard.)

Moorarbhoy Vrishbokundass *vs.* Bhugmull Dhunroopmull. Exceptions for Argument.

Petamber Narron and another *vs.* Bhimjee Girdhur and another. Exceptions for Argument.

HIGH COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

(THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

First Day, Thursday, 25th September.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

MR. JUSTICE COUCH having taken his seat on the bench at eleven o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

GRAND JURY.

THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, ESQ.—*Foreman.*

J. H. Ryland ; H. Byne ; R. H. Showell ; R. Latham ; J. B. Muir ; C. J. Davies ; W. T. Stevens ; A. Fulcher ; W. Cooper ; J. Cardno ; A. Faulkner ; P. Leith ; A. J. Hunter ; J. P. Cornforth ; Ardaseer Cursetjee ; Dossabhoy Merwanjee ; Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghir ; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee ; Ramchunder Luxomonjee ; Venayek Pandurang ; Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee ; and Shumsoodin Tyebjee ; Esquires.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH in charging the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, said, he was glad to be able to inform them that the number of prisoners on the calendar was comparatively small, and with one or two exceptions, the cases were not of a serious nature. The first case to

18. Dwarka Jeeva.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 19th day of September 1862, for Theft.

19. Manoel Francis Pereira *alias* D. Gomes.—Committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 5th day of Sept. 1862, for using as Forged Document.

20. Thomas Sanales.—Committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 12th day of September 1862, for Criminal Breach of Trust.

21. Dhackool Dadajee, and Motee Bhugga, and Poonumchund Nugga.—The said Dhackool Dadajee committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 12th day of September 1862, for Theft, and the said Motee Bhugga and Poonumchund Nugga held to bail by him on the 11th September 1862, for receiving Stolen Property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been stolen.

22. Khetta Parpia.—Committed by W. Crawford, Esq., on the 16th day of September 1862, to take his trial upon two Indictments found against the prisoner and three others for Conspiracy on the 21st of March 1860.

23. Rugio Nursing.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 17th day of September 1862, for having possession of Counterfeit Queen's Coins, and fraudulently attempting to induce one Dhunjee Govindjee to receive them.

24. Ismail Jumaul, Antonio Francis, Hoossein Jan Mahomed, and Calloo Hoossein.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 2nd day of September 1862, for Robbery.

25. Purshotum Dhunjee, Gangjee Gokul, and Narrayen Doongarsee.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 23rd day of September 1862, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling, also with House-breaking.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

(From the Overland Mail, Aug. 26.)

THE TUSCARORA.—The American Federal frigate *Tuscarora* arrived on Monday morning at Plymouth, and anchored in the Sound, last from Falmouth, where she put in on Saturday afternoon, and having been warned by the Collector of Customs there that she could not be allowed to remain more than twenty-four hours, left again on Sunday afternoon. The *Tuscarora* is alleged to be leaky. Her Captain applied to the Port Admiral for permission to remain at Plymouth to repair damages, and was referred to the Lords of the Admiralty, to whom the the request was telegraphed. Their lordships declined assuming the responsibility of granting the request, and referred the captain to her Majesty's Ministers. It is said that the captain declined applying in that quarter.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

From August 18th to August 25th.

Captain—A. P. E. Wilmot, to the Rattlesnake.

Commander—C. D. Lucas, to the Liffey.

Lieutenants—P. R. Sharpe, Fred. Hammond, and J. D. R. Hewitt, to the Rattlesnake; Mather Byles, to the Excellent; H. C. St. John, to the Argus.

Masters—H. G. Swainson, to the Rattlesnake; Fred. Piper, to the Argus; J. W. M'I. Hall, to the Fisgard, for the transport service at Deptford.

Surgeons—G. F. A. Drew to the Rattlesnake; D. M. Shaw to the Greyhound.

Paymasters—F. T. Robins (add.), to the Excellent; John Lyon, to the Rattlesnake; Alfred Boys and Thomas Goodman, promoted; W. T. Richards, to the Malvern.

Sub-Lieutenant—Edward Fletcher to the Liffy.

Assistant-Surgeons—F. A. Curran and Edward Meade (acting), to the Rattlesnake; G. R. Pickthorne (acting), to the Marlborough; W. Anderson, to the Asia; Andrew Mullan, to the Vindictive; John Allen, to the Royal Adelaide.

Second Master—J. W. Ashton (acting), to the Fisgard.

Midshipmen—J. E. Bowly, H. J. Robilliard, F. R. Carr, and W. A. Ewbanke, to the Rattlesnake; F. A. Gardner, F. Echlin, and Thomas James, to the Argus; A. F. Gardner, to the Severn; E. Drummond, to the Gertrude; H. T. Wright, to the Liffey.

Naval Cadets—E. C. Moore and Cecil B. Palmer are nominated.

Master's Assistant—G. W. Bardin, to the Argus.

Assistant-Paymasters—J. E. Charlton, to the Formidable; Fred. North and C. H. Collings (add.), to the Rattlesnake; E. A. Burmeston, to the Shannon.

Clerks—B. F. Mayer, to the Rattlesnake; T. A. Miller, to the Excellent.

Mr. A. H. Price is appointed Naval and Victualling Storekeeper at Hongkong, vice Richards, invalided.

Chief Engineer—Peter Wood, to the Rattlesnake.

Engineers—Geo. Griffiths, to the Asia, for the Encheantress; H. J. Baillifie, to the Megæra; O. L. Carlisle, to the Asia.

Assistant Engineers—First-class—John Craven (acting), to the Shannon; F. Wheeler and F. C. Ford, to the Rattlesnake; T. Marsden (acting), to the Indus, for the Partridge J. F. Moreton (acting), to the Tilbury.

Second-class—E. Last and J. Fawcett (acting), to the Rattlesnake; Kennedy, to the Virago; J. Fraser (for hospital treatment), and G. Elliott (confirmed), to the Indus; W. B. Starling (confirmed), to the Cornwallis; F. Moore (acting), W. J Sprake (acting), W. B. Cleverly (acting and Henry Rawlings (acting), to the Asia, supernumeraries.

INLAND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.

THE report of the Inland Oriental Steam Company, to be presented to the shareholders on the 28th inst., has been issued. It states that the three vessels of the company now on the Indus have full employment both up and down the river, and are working to a good profit. The *Jhelum*, also destined for the Indus, having been completed is now in course of shipment, and will, it is hoped, arrive at Kurrachee before the end of the year. On this river, also (Ganges), the progress has been highly satisfactory. The steamer *Soane*, which at the date of the last report had been recently launched, made her trial trip in March last, when she proved herself by far the fastest vessel on the river. She was completed with all despatch, and the Calcutta for Allahabad and intermediate stations on April 28. This voyage was performed at the worst, season of the year, in much less time than it had ever before occupied by the route of the Sunderbunds. At the date of the last advices the *Soane* was daily expected at Calcutta with a full cargo, while a barge fully laden with upward freight was already prepared for her to proceed with as soon as possible after her return. The steamer *Ganges*, also, has been successfully launched, and her boilers, with great part of her machinery having been fitted, the superintendent expected to be able to despatch her on her first voyage at the beginning of August. The directors regret to announce that the Secretary of State for India has thought proper to cancel the contract by the terms of which a subsidy of 5,000*l.* a year for ten years was granted to this company. The act was justified mainly on the ground that the company had failed in its agreement to place two trains upon the Indus by the 31st of August, 1859. Now, as two trains had been actually sent out within the time agreed upon, and only failed of being worked in consequence of the loss of the steamer of one train, and supposed deficiency of power in that of the other; as, moreover, three steamers were afterwards lost, through no fault of the company, on their passage out to replace the former vessels, the directors hoped that Sir Charles Wood would have been induced to reconsider his decision, and extend to the company some portion of the consideration and forbearance with which the short-comings of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company had been met. As yet Sir Charles had declined to listen to the representations of the directors, but, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the subsidy, the directors have every confidence that the earnings will enable them before the end of the present year to pay a dividend on the full amount of the paid-up capital. The arrears of calls reported in the last balance-sheet have been reduced from 19,218*l.* 5*s.* 2*d* to 4,140*l.* A second letter, in reference to the unfriendly character of the treatment which the company has received at the hands of the Government, has been addressed by the chairman to Sir Charles Wood, and a copy of it is appended to the report.—*Overland Mail, Aug.* 26.

MALTA.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—We are glad to announce that telegraphic communication with England, which had been temporarily suspended ever since the 21st instant, with a short intermission, was re-established yesterday evening, but no later intelligence of importance had been received.—*Times, Aug.* 28.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.—The *Portafoglio* of last week solemnly relates a remarkable miracle which, it says, has recently occurred in Sicily. Some Piedmontese soldiers, quartered in a Convent, insulted an image of the Virgin Mary, who thereupon to punish this act of desecration, caused the ceiling of the corridor in which the image was placed, to fall in and bury the sacrilegious offenders in its sacred ruins.

A NEW COMET.—Both Father Rosa at Rome, and Mr. Hind, have calculated the elements of a comet lately discovered by the former in the constellation of Camelopardalus, but there are considerable discrepancies between the two results. It may be clearly visible in the north-west quarter of the heavens, near Ursa Major; but is far from appearing so large or brilliant as the last one, which, however, it somewhat resembles in shape. The following remarks on this subject are from *Galignani's Messenger*, of the 17th instant:—"On the 24th instant, the brilliancy of the comet will be eight times greater than its present one, and on September 1st it will be eleven times greater. As the comet is already visible to the naked eye, it will most probably prove equal in apparent size to the most celebrated ones. The tail at present measures about two degrees. Father Secchi, in a note published in the Italian journals, remarks that if the supplement of the longitude of the perihelion be taken, as was done by the astronomers who calculated the orbit of the comet of 1811, the present one turns out to be the same as the latter, and also as the second comet of 1759. Subtracting the latter year from 1811, we obtain 52; and subtracting 1811 from 1862, the difference is 51; hence, the fractions being taken into account, the present comet returns at intervals of 51 years and a few months. It must however be kept in mind that, as this calculation is founded on the longitude of the perihelion, an element in which does not secure a discrepancy of no less than 55 degrees between the calculations of Mr. Hind and those of Father Rosa, Father Secchi's conclusion is not to be depended on until that discrepancy has been removed."

SHARKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—It seems either that the shark which visited the bay sometime since has made a coasting trip up to the Mediterranean looking in at the different Spanish ports, or that a shoal of these voracious monsters has visited the western portion of the Mediterranean. The first supposition receives some colour from the fact that a shark has appeared, in succession, at Gibraltar and Malaga, and still later at Carthagena, we read in the Spanish papers that, on the 13th, the presence of this disagreeable visitor had induced the authorities to prohibit sea-bathing. On the following day, however, the Carthagenians were able to indulge in a qualified enjoyment of the luxury, a part of the harbour having been staked off with a row of piles, so that the shark could at once only get a glimpse of the bathers without the power of harming them.—*Gib. Chronicle.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

WRECKS;—1861.

(From the Times, Sept. 3.)

THE *Wreck Register* for 1861 presents us with the latest shape of the statistics annually compiled on this impressive subject, but we should mislead our readers if we described the figures as indicating any general laws or suggesting any comprehensive conclusions. We have not yet reached that stage of information. We are on the right track, and we are doing our best, but, excepting at one single point, it cannot be said that we are making much progress. The returns are extremely interesting in themselves and exhibit variations of a very marked character, but each novelty as it occurs seems to admit of natural explanation, and to leave our position generally unchanged. To get a preliminary grasp of the subject, let the reader remember that we are endeavouring to diminish the dangers contingent on the navigation of the deep, and that we are proceeding towards this end by a double route,—first by attempting to prevent wrecks, and next by striving to save life when wrecks occur. The former object we try to compass by getting certificates of competency from those engaged in navigation; the latter by a system of lifeboat and other apparatus maintained at a chain of stations round the coast. At the close of every year we make up the list of shipwrecks, and inform ourselves of what has been suffered and what has been done. The survey, we need hardly add, is confined to the shores of the United Kingdom.

To begin with, then, and as the leading feature of the Report, let us take the number of wrecks and casualties recorded in 1861, and compare the catalogue with those of former years. At first sight we appear to be learning something. There is a marked difference, and not an agreeable one, between the old totals and the new one. The wrecks of 1861 are more in number not only than those of 1860, but than those of any year since 1852. Even if we reckon by averages, the result is just as notable, for the average of the last six years is very materially exceeded by the figures now before us. Taking the last five years, and comparing the actual returns up to the present moment, we find that the wrecks were 866 in 1857, 869 in 1858, 1,087 in 1859, 1,081 in 1860, and no fewer than 1,171 in the year last past. Such records seem to show distinctly that we are going on from bad to worse, and that, unless the risks have been proportionately multiplied by an increase in the number of vessels at sea, we are losing more ships than we lost ten years ago. Yet this would be an erroneous conclusion. Perhaps we are not much improving but there is at any rate, no necessity for believing that we are losing ground. The returns are swelled simply by the unusually tempestuous weather which has visited us at intervals for the last three years. A succession of gales, beginning in the autumn of 1859, and marked by the terrible wreck of the Royal Charter at that period, has swept round our shores from time to time ever since, and to these gales the increase in the number of shipwrecks since 1858 is distinctly ascribed. Of the 1,171 casualties reported for 1861, as many as 435 are attributed to the storms of January, February, and November; and to that weather, indeed, the general excess of the year is traced almost entirely. We can make but little, therefore, out of this item.

It has been thought advisable, however, to separate from the general list of casualties all casualties occurring through collisions; and the collision list is found to be less unpleasant in its appearance. More accidents of this class occurred, it is true, in 1861 than in 1860, but fewer than in 1859, which may perhaps imply some improvement in navigation. Again, in the classification of wrecked vessels, ships of the collier class, which always figure very conspicuously, make a worse appearance than ever in 1861, but this feature of the Register is also explained. We now keep records of the weather from day to day, and it is known that the prevalent gales have blown from the quarters most dangerous to vessels taking the usual tracks of colliers. On this point, therefore, as on the former one, we are forbidden to infer that a worse return expresses any worse management than before.

We observed, however, that there was an item in the Report conveying, apparently, more tangible evidence, and it is happily, a satisfactory one. Though we cannot lessen the number of shipwrecks, we do seem to be lessening the loss of life by which these casualties are attended. It is unfortunately true that the lives lost in 1861 exceed considerably the lives lost in 1860, but something must be allowed for the greater frequency of wrecks, and the numbers are at any rate below the loss of 1854 or 1859. The number of lives saved, too, is remarkable, so that except for our arrangements in these respects the return would be much more calamitous than it is. Last year no fewer than 1,516 persons were rescued from death by "assistance from the shore;" and the life boats alone have the credit of nearly half this salvage. It must not be concealed, however, that even this item is liable to much accidental derangement. The loss of life in any particular year depends greatly on the chance of a casualty occurring to any large passenger ship, just as an accident to a heavy excursion train gives an extraordinary complexion to the railway returns of the season. Still, the system now organised for the preservation of lives does work with excellent effect, and we have far better reason, apparently, to be satisfied with our measures of cure than with our measures of prevention.

We must now turn to a topic of a different character and advert to a question which has long been discussed with more or less reserve, but which of late has been openly mooted in a shape not to be overlooked. It is said that shipwrecks are often caused wilfully, and that vessels are cast away of set purpose for the sake of recovering the insurance. We are assured, in short, that there is a regular trade in such villainy, and that a considerable proportion of the "casualties" which we record with such care and classify with such pains are, in point of fact, no casualties at all. The money for which a vessel is insured is frequently worth more than the vessel itself, so that it becomes a profitable transaction to lose her. We observe, even in the Report before us, a statement which might cover a large amount of foul play. It is deduced as a conclusion from recorded facts that nearly half of the whole number of casualties happened when they ought not to have happened, or, in other words, when there was nothing in the weather to cause the wreck if the vessels had been properly manned, found, and handled. Now, in how many cases were these defaults wilfully incurred? That is a question of no small importance to our national character as well as our national commerce, and we cannot but conceive very grave apprehensions on the point from an official publication which has been recently issued at Liverpool. In that document it is stated as "known" that divers ships have of late been unlawfully and maliciously cast away and destroyed by fire or otherwise, with intent to defraud underwriters and others, at the instance of fraudulent shipowners and their accomplices;" and reward of 200*l.*, with Her Majesty's free pardon, is offered to any informers who will bring the guilty parties to justice. Such an announcement as this points evidently to a system of villainy believed to be in full operation, and it is calculated to make us pause in our reflections upon the Register now before us. How are we to found conclusions upon statistics which may be affected so materially by an element altogether foreign to their presumed character? If the difference between one year and another is due not merely to the accidents of storms, but to the wilful and wicked work of man, of what use are our comparisons? Perhaps the mischief has not reached such an extent as this, but the practice is evidently matter of notoriety, and we can but trust that the efforts now made to arrest it may prove successful.

THE AMERICAN NEWS.

(From the Times, Sept. 3.)

MISFORTUNE continues to pursue the Federal arms with vindictive pertinacity, inflicting reverse after reverse with a constancy unusual in the chances of war. If one mail contains anything that seems to promise a gleam of success to the Northern forces, the next intelligence darkens it into failure. The interval of a few days converts the reported advantage into defeat. Each adds to the long list of disasters to the adverse correction. The Americans always lived fast; in the most quiet times there was a rapid consumption of vitality among them. But now the swiftness of events is terrible; and they are of a kind that must intensify sensations" into downright blows to the national feeling. It must have been worn into callousness if it does not suffer painfully from the excitement.

A recent prayer of one of the Abolitionist leaders, was "for some stunning misfortune" to the Federal cause and Government. If the party can accept a series of disasters, not quite of the desired dimensions perhaps, but certainly great enough for all practical purposes,—its prayer has been answered, and is likely to find increased fulfilment. From East, West, and South come the tidings of defeat; and the brief sentences of the telegrams seem to be written in the blackest letters of calamity. The details must have a depressing effect on the public mind, for they begin to defy misrepresentation: beyond a certain point, disguise, concealment, and perversion are impossible. The facts pierce through the flowing narrative that is rolled in smooth volume over them, with as sinister an appearance as so many "snags" rising above the surface of the Mississippi. The magnificent perversion must have the less effect that it is always an after-thought; the first and briefest reports have usually been the truest; all that is added to them is intended to weaken or efface their impression. Thus the first conviction produced by the retreat of M'Clellan was that it "completely conceded the failure of the Peninsular campaign." Next, there were expressions of gratitude for the "safety" of the army; then the retreat was "a miracle of energy and success." Finally, the thanksgiving for what seemed a deliverance rose to the tone of a song of triumph; more exulting language could not be employed had the army that has barely escaped destruction achieved a decisive victory. The telegraph, fortunately, cannot be loaded with eloquent misrepresentation. It exacts brevity, which is one element of truth as well as wit. And there seems to be a conspiracy on the part of fate against perverting chroniclers. It hurries on events so fast it leaves no time to tell them pleasantly; or, if the first half of an incident has received some bright touches, the other comes out in its dark reality. The engagement that the Confederates forced on General Pope on the Rappahannock is a striking instance of this mutation. By the last mail, there had been time to represent the first part of the operations as having been, in the result, a decided Federal victory. The story had been left half-told. By the present mail we have got the other part of it. It totally reverses the account; there had been, it seems, a series of skirmishes and artillery engagements during the greater part of a week, dating back from the 26th of August; the Confederates, instead of being beaten, had been harassing the rear of General Pope's army "during his retreat on the Rappahannock;" he had not made two thousand prisoners, as reported. So far from it, he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner himself for, by a sudden "dash" made by the enemy, the Confederates got possession of his personal luggage, maps, official despatches, and most valuable papers relating to the campaign." Another pithy line adds that "no further" news has been received from General Pope." The capture of a commander's camp equipage, official despatches, and maps, following on a retreat of some days, duration, reads as much like a defeat as possible. Yet it may be a "substantial" or constructive victory; he may have been driven into the very position he would have chosen, had he been free to select it. He may like General M'Clellan, be stronger and better prepared to fight than ever. In any case, another invading Federal army is "safe," having been brilliantly and successfully placed in that encouraging position. It will be as possible to find the materials for a triumph on the Rappahannock as on the James. But the telegraph has been rudely brief in its disclosures, and shows the invading force with the tables turned on it. It is left on the defensive and deprived of the power of attack. The difference merely reverses the whole principle of the operations. The commander of an army of invasion retreating, with a swarm of enemies hanging on his rear and capturing his very baggage, must feel very much as if he had been himself invaded, and to some purpose.

Another considerable correction of the reports by the last mail is to be found in the description of the position of the Federals at Baton Rouge. They were said to have signally defeated the Confederate attack on that point. It was a repulse only, that left the latter strong enough still to threaten the place; and now they are within eight miles of it, "strongly reinforced." The Federal lines have been contracted to a small space within the verge of the town, "and preparations have been made to shell and destroy it in case of evacuation." The position, important in relation to New Orleans, appears, therefore, to be but precarious for the Federals. In New Orleans itself General Butler has to tighten the grasp by which he holds it, and evidently feels insecure. He has ordered all private arms to be delivered up, the Union sentiment that was to have been brought out by the protection of the Federal flag, continuing latent, and the only sentiment indicated being one that may take the shape of revolt on the first opportunity. In consideration of the defenceless condition to which the order has reduced the citizens, the Provost-Marshal is to deal with the criminal part of the population; all robberies with violence and all aggravated insults are to be punished with death." Garotters will not prowl about the streets of New Orleans, under such regulations quite so safely as they do those of cities nearer home. Passing upwards to the North, we find that the Confederates have attacked the Federal position at Fort Donelson; that Nashville is in danger; that General Buell's position at Huntsville is seriously threatened; that Kentucky has been invaded from three sides; and that the guerilla bands are increasing in the Border States. Everywhere the Federal grasp on the Southern territory is relaxing, and the tide of war is rolling up to the North instead of receding from it. The course of conquest is being reversed; and between the victorious Confederates and Washington itself there are only armies that have been broken by defeat; these can only be reinforced by volunteers who have no training, and conscripts, who have neither training nor enthusiasm. But before the half-compelled mob of recruits can be drilled into half-efficiency the war itself will have assumed another element of ferocity. If any negro regiments are enrolled—which the Abolitionists are urging the Federal Government to authorize—a Bill introduced into the Southern Congress deprives them by anticipation of the privileges of soldiers. Any negro captured will be sold, for he has a money value, being a chattel. The white officers will be "hung or shot." Will any Abolitionist take a commission in the first Black regiment raised? In what depths of misery is this horrible war destined to plunge the Republic before exhaustion compels it to cease?

THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

(From the Times, Sept. 3.)

WE cannot trust people's account of themselves where money is concerned. We dare say the millowners and landowners of Lancashire have reasons which appear very excellent to themselves why they should not give so much as the world expects of them to the Relief Fund. Men have very convenient and elastic scales, which raise or lower their capital as they please. As we cannot trust, then, what people say of themselves we must go by the known *data* of wealth. Here they are in the dry summary form in which the statistical table puts them:—"Increase in the annual value of real property in Lancashire in the 17 years between 1843 and 1859, 3,955,339*l.*" With this fact before us, we are not surprised to hear that the very highest poor-rate for the present year in any town in Lancashire will be 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. There are many parishes in agricultural counties which never pay less, and the East of London has a chronic excess of something like 1*s.* 6*d.* over that sum. In Preston, which is the town we refer to, the parish relief for this year will be 50,000*l.*; in the whole of Lancashire it will only be, according to the best calculation, 630,000*l.* Put that last sum by the side of the four millions increase in the annual value of real property in the county!

But the most remarkable fact remains to be mentioned, which is that the Lancashire millowners have run up to this monument to a farthing by the stoppage of American cotton, but, on the contrary, have gained enormously. It is calculated by some that they have gained between 20,000,000*l.* and 40,000,000*l.* Such estimates are, of course, made upon very loose and vague premises, but there can be no doubt that the gain of the manufacturers has been very large. The facts speak for itself. The price of cotton goods have not yet largely risen. But what an overwhelming excess of stocks over consumption does this fact show. How extravagantly must the stocks of a year ago have exceeded the natural demand, when, without any addition to speak of—which they could not have, on account of the cotton's cessation of work—they have actually gone on supplying us up to this present moment almost at the natural price, and seem likely to go on doing so for some time longer. But with such a vast overplus of stock how great would have been the loss of the manufacturer had that stock gone on increasing at its natural rate! The intermission of work has prevented this, has kept down the supply within its natural limits, and given the manufacturer a market for his goods, and a market at the natural price. He has got, or is getting, all his old goods most conveniently off his hands, and has been spared for a whole year the purchase of the raw material and of labour. The wild speculation of two years ago has, indeed, by an accident, answered the purpose of forethought, and provided against a coming scarcity. A store was accumulating in a little law. The cotton is, by the operative has suffered, because he has been deprived of his access to wages; but the capital of the manufacturer itself is up to this moment all the larger for the absence of the drain upon it. "One man's poison," to reverse the proverb, "is another man's meat." It seems hard that it should be so, but political economy is full of hardships which bold capitalists and pauper-lawyers, who know how to manipulate and puzzle us,—of substance produced out of vacuum, and wealth created out of want.

People will, therefore, make unpleasant remarks when they see the facts stated by our Preston and Blackburn reporter:—"There are 71 mills in Preston, and all the proprietors of these have given, in two subscriptions, exactly 1,842*l.* 15*s.*" to the Relief Fund—that is to say, "rather less than was contributed by a single house in Liverpool," it being a moderate estimate to say" that the manufacturing body just referred to "is worth nearer 5,000,000*l.* than 4,000,000*l.*" The account of "the proprietors of 91 mills of Blackburn" is hardly so good, 700*l.* being the sum which at present represents the collective munificence of that body. We shall various details relating to these subscription lists, though very much to the point, and heightening the contrast between the gifts and the resources of the givers. We have no doubt that these are all respectable gentlemen and wish to do what is right and proper. We are not going to interfere with them; they may have their own reasons for the standard of liberality they have adopted, but we are compelled to say, what is simply the fact, people will make unpleasant remarks upon this standard. Persons who watch society and human life, and note the characteristics of men in different situations and stages of life, tell us of a particular time, "a tide in the affairs of men," when they require a little law and are not be too scrupulously judged. A clergyman on his road to a bishopric, for example, must not be watched with too severe an eye. You observe a little vacillation in him, perhaps, as a Ministry changes; he has not quite made up his mind on points on which he seemed to have decided; he "passes on the other side" when his friend is in a scrape; he believes according to order, and "waits upon Providence." But all this is only an episode in his life. Wait till he has got the bishopric, and you see him an altered man; he has grown a very giant in faith, he is mighty in doctrine, abounds in good works, and is a most sincere and genuine Christian.

There is a celebrated verse in a Greek classic, where the speaker replies, to a little conscientious scruple which his friend raises to a questionable act which he proposes, "Be courageous, my brother, for once; after this we shall be conspicuous for our virtue." We are afraid that more than one class avails itself of this law. You see the rising capitalist toiling on his course, with his goal clear in his eye before him; he sees his prize, and is eager to get it in his grasp; he wants the position of a wealthy man, and he wants the enjoyment of the position before he is old and while he is conspicuous for his virtue. Now, look at this man a dozen or twenty years hence, when he has made his fortune, bought his estate, and set up as a grandee, and you have a most brilliant and agreeable spectacle. He is public-spirited, benevolent and most useful, a philanthropist, the patron of all charitable and religious institutions, great on subscription lists; he takes the chair at missionary meetings, and weeps at the thought that the savages of Africa are not quite so certain of going to Heaven as he is. But in the meantime—yes, in the meantime there is work to be done which requires another standard. He cannot afford to be so very generous just now; he must put that off for the present; you must not criticise him now; you must wait till he is a little law. The fact is, he wants to make money as fast as he can make it, and this does not admit of his giving way to sentiment. But this is only an episode in his life; wait till he has reached the goal, and then you will see the triumph of virtue. Then you will see him an exemplar of Christian generosity. There is however, some danger in this mode of pursuing ever so brilliant an object, and those who deny their goodness till virtue is perfectly comfortable, philanthropy charming, and charity rapturous will not probably be any the better for a preceding twenty years of moral incrustation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, &c.

SALE OF THE STEAM SHIP "SCINDIAN."

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 6th October 1862, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's good Steam Ship *Scindian*, with her Hull, Masts, Yards, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the B. S. N. Co.'s Office, or to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales of any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

ON MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold at their Rooms the usual auction sale of Piece Goods, &c., when will be sold,—

21 cases T. R. Sarrics 40 and 45 inches by 2¼ and 2½.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at Bealah Hall, Malabar Hill, the household furniture, &c., of R. W. AITKIN, Esq., Comprising a Blue and Gold Dinner Set for 12, White and Gold Breakfast Set for 12, a Handsome Dessert Set for 12, a Set of Glass Ware complete for 12, Decanters and Claret Jug, handsome Plated Curry Dishes, ditto Dish Covers (4), a Set of Silver Spoons and Forks, King's Pattern, a set of nearly new Mappins Cutlery, a handsome Brussel's Carpet, an Electro-plated Tea Service containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk Urn and Sugar Bowl, a Cruet Stand with 6 bottles, a Liquor Stand 4 bottles, a Pickle Stand, 2 Pairs, Bottle Stands, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, Beds, Presses, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A serviceable second hand Shigram.
A set double Plated Harness.
A set single Do.
A Saddle and bridle.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation zebra body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for four sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

SCREW JACKS.

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer ..... " 4 "
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
Sound Porter in Pints ..... " 3½ "

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1862.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

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Captain J. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.
Captian—Turner, Secretary.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The Infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the Infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child: hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

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MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, Is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas —specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

Wood coal at 50*s.* per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8*s.* per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters, —and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

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